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安全理事会

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2018 年 1 月 4 日秘书长给安全理事会主席的信

谨随函转递禁止化学武器组织(禁化武组织)总干事关于在利比亚境外销毁利比亚剩余的第 2 类化学武器的计划的执行现状的报告(见附件)，该报告于 2017 年 12 月 22 日提交，涵盖 2017 年 11 月 23 日至 12 月 22 日期间。

该报告是根据禁化武组织执行理事会 2016 年 7 月 20 日第 EC-M-52/DEC.1 号决定的有关规定以及安全理事会 2016 年 7 月 22 日第 2298(2016)号决议编写的。

请提醒安全理事会成员注意本函及其报告为荷。

安东尼奥·古特雷斯(签名)

附件

[原件：阿拉伯文、中文、英文、
法文、俄文和西班牙文]

谨随函转递本人的报告，题为“关于在利比亚境外销毁利比亚剩余的第 2 类化学武器的计划的执行现状”，供转交安全理事会(见附文)。本报告是根据禁止化学武器组织执行理事会 2016 年 7 月 20 日第 EC-M-52/DEC.1 号决定的有关规定以及安全理事会 2016 年 7 月 22 日第 2298(2016)号决议编写的，涵盖 2017 年 11 月 23 日至 2017 年 12 月 22 日期间，其中还按照执行理事会 2016 年 7 月 27 日第 EC-M-52/DEC.2 号决定和 2016 年 8 月 26 日第 EC-M-53/DEC.1 号决定的要求作了汇报。

艾哈迈德·于聚姆居(签名)

附文

[原件：阿拉伯文、中文、英文、
法文、俄文和西班牙文]

总干事的报告

关于在利比亚境外销毁利比亚剩余的第 2 类化学武器的计划的执行现状

1. At its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) adopted a decision on the “Destruction of Libya’s Remaining Chemical Weapons” (EC-M-52/DEC.1, dated 20 July 2016) and requested the Director-General to assist Libya in developing a modified plan of destruction of Libya’s Category 2 chemical weapons. On 22 July 2016, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2298 (2016), welcoming and endorsing the decision by the Council and requesting the Director-General, through the Secretary-General, to report to the Security Council on a regular basis until the destruction is complete and verified.

2. At the conclusion of its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Council adopted a decision entitled “Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Libya’s Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons” (EC-M-52/DEC.2, dated 27 July 2016). In operative paragraph 17 of that decision, the Council requested the Director-General to report to the Council on a monthly basis on the implementation of the decision. This sixteenth monthly report covers the period from 23 November to 22 December 2017.

Progress in the elimination of Libyan chemical weapons by the State Party hosting destruction activities

3. Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltlasten mbH (GEKA mbH), the designated destruction facility at Munster, Germany, completed the destruction of 110.536 metric tonnes (MT) of phosphorous trichloride on 23 November 2017. This completes the destruction of all Category 2 chemical weapons shipped to Germany for destruction.

4. GEKA mbH previously completed the destruction of the 2-chloroethanol and tributylamine on 17 December 2016 and 20 January 2017, respectively.
The destruction of thionyl chloride was completed on 10 September 2017.

5. Teams of the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”), along with Libyan observers, continued to inspect GEKA mbH every two months, with the final inspection having been conducted from 4 to 7 December 2017. No issues were encountered with the destruction process and all chemicals were verified as destroyed.

Activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to Libya

6. The Secretariat inspected the destruction operations at GEKA mbH and reviewed the neutralisation of phosphorous trichloride during the aforementioned inspection.
The Secretariat was able to review records of the sampling and analysis of the reaction mass in order to confirm completion of destruction. The inspection team verified the completion of the destruction of phosphorous trichloride

through on-site confirmation and review of video recordings. A final inspection report confirming this information was generated.

7. As previously reported, the Secretariat was informed that during decanting operations at the Ruwagha storage facility, one container experienced an exothermic reaction, causing the material inside to polymerise. Through an agreement with the United Nations Office of Project Services, destruction of the contents of the remaining container began on 25 July and was completed on 7 August 2017.
The Secretariat has confirmed the destruction of the contents of the container.

8. On 29 August 2017, the Secretariat received a letter from His Excellency Mr Mohamed Siala, the Libyan Minister of Foreign Affairs, noting the approaching completion of its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) and inviting the Secretariat to send an inspection team to Libya. On 19 September 2017, the Director-General informed Minister Siala that the Secretariat was in touch with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security regarding updates to the security situation in Libya. Further to this point, the Director-General noted that the Secretariat is working closely with the Libyan National Authority to develop a plan that would allow the Secretariat to comply with the report of the Council at its Eighty-Third Session (paragraph 6.12 of EC-83/5, dated 11 November 2016) requesting soil samples from Ruwagha.

9. On 20 September 2017, the Director-General wrote to the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security requesting an assessment of the feasibility of an inspection team traveling to Ruwagha. For further consideration,
on 20 September 2017 the Director-General transmitted a letter to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Mr Ghassan Salamé, informing him of the correspondence from the Libyan Foreign Minister and seeking assistance from UNSMIL in the event of a mission to Ruwagha.

10. On 17 October 2017, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security replied to the Director-General noting that the Ruwagha chemical facility is located in the central province of Al-Jufra, which is currently controlled by the Libyan National Army. A “no-fly zone” has been imposed over this region and the United Nations has not been able to obtain clearance for a flight into the area in the last 18 months. The United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security recommended that the OPCW first conduct an assessment visit to Tripoli in order to discuss access to the Ruwagha facility with the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, security authorities, and UNSMIL.

11. A Secretariat team travelled to Tripoli on 30 October 2017 to meet with representatives of UNSMIL and representatives of the Libyan Government to assess the viability of a mission to Ruwagha. Discussions revealed the lack of a support structure to provide adequate security for an OPCW team at this time. The Secretariat continues to evaluate options that would allow it to comply with paragraph 6.12 of EC-83/5.

Overall costs and status of the Trust Fund for Support to Libya

12. On 1 August 2016, the Secretariat issued a Note calling for voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Support to Libya (S/1400/2016, dated 1 August 2016). As at the cut-off date of this report, the trust fund had received

over EUR 1.2 million, with contributions having been received from Canada, Cyprus, Finland, New Zealand, and the United States of America. An additional EUR 133,638 was received from Canada in the form of a transfer of funds from a previous trust fund dedicated to Libya. Furthermore, the Secretariat received a contribution of EUR 20,000 from Spain on 30 June 2017. As at the cut-off date of this report, expenses in the amount of EUR 839,393 had been charged to the trust fund for activities related to the destruction of Libya's Category 2 chemical weapons.

13. The Secretariat has been notified that the European Union has approved substantial funding for the clean-up operations at the Ruwagha Tank Farm. The project will be co-funded through contributions from Cyprus, Finland, New Zealand, and Spain.

The project will consist of cleaning the decanted tanks in the storage area, along with the reaction mass from the neutralised tank noted in paragraph 7 above. An additional 350 MT of highly acidic mustard hydrolysate from the earlier neutralisation of distilled sulfur mustard has been stored in corroded and leaking containers.

All remaining items and material will be treated in an environmentally compliant manner, in line with Libya's obligations under paragraph 10 of Article IV of the Convention.

14. The Director-General would once again like to express his appreciation to those States Parties that have made voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to the European Union for its contribution to eliminate the remnants of Libya's former chemical weapons programme.